MEMOIRS

OF THE

Life, Family, *and* Character,

OF

CHARLES SEYMOUR,

Duke of SOMERSET.

[Price One Shilling.]

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OF THE

Life, Family, *and* Character

OF

CHARLES SEYMOUR,

Duke of SOMERSET,

LATELY DECEASED.

Interſperſed with

Several CURIOUS ANECDOTES,

AND

OCCASIONAL REMARKS.

LONDON:

Printed for H. CARPENTER in *Fleet-ſtreet.*

MEMOIRS
OF
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
Duke of *Somerſet.*

HIS Grace *Charles Seymour*, late Duke of *Somerſet*, was born *Auguſt* 13, 1662. He ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate to his elder Brother *Francis*, Duke of *Somerſet*, who was murdered at a Place called *Lerice*, in the Territories of the Republic of *Genoa*, on the 20th of *April*, 1678. This *Francis* was the fourth, and eldeſt ſurviving Son of *Charles*, Lord *Seymour*, Baron of *Troubridge*, only Son and Heir to Sir *Francis Seymour*, Kt. (created baron of *Troubridge*, 19 *Feb.* 16 *Car.* I.) third Son to *Edward*, Lord *Beauchamp*, Son and Heir to *Edward* Earl of

Hertford, and younger Brother to *William*, Marquis of *Hertford*; who by ſpecial Act of Parliament, was in the Year 1660, reſtored to the Title of Duke of *Somerſet*, forfeited by the Attainder of *Edward*, Duke of *Somerſet*, his great Grandfather.

Which eminent, tho' unfortunate Nobleman, *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*, having been chiefly inſtrumental in bringing about the Reformation, and making ſuch a conſiderable Figure in the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, it will not be amiſs in this Place, to give a ſhort View of the Riſe and Fall of that great Man; who, contrary to the Rules of Law, Juſtice or Reaſon, was indicted, arraign'd, found guilty, and ſuffered for an Offence which manifeſtly, not even then, nor at any time after, was Felony. He falling an open Sacrifice, to the Combinations of a powerful Faction, whereof *John*, Viſcount *Liſle*, Earl of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Northumberland*, was the head. And the ſhort Relation which we ſhall here deliver of that Nobleman will be the more proper on this Occaſion, as the late Duke of *Somerſet* was remarkably indued both with the Virtues and Frailties of his renowned Anceſtor, as will be more apparent hereafter.

Edward Seymour, Duke of *Somerſet*, was lineally deſcended from the *St. Maurs*, who entered into *England* with *William* the *Conqueror*; deriving their Name from a Place called *St Maur*, in *Normandy*. This illuſtrious Family

Family, (according to *Cambden*,) in time became ſeiſed of the Seats of *Woundy*, and *Penhow*, near *Caldecot*, in *Monmouthſhire*; and in the Year 1240. *G. Marſhal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, was obliged to aſſiſt *William* of *St Maur*, to wreſt *Woundy* out of the Hands of the *Welch*. His Deſcendant, *Roger de St Maur*, Kt. married *Cecilia*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John de Beauchamp*, Baron of *Hache*, *&c. in com. Som.* which Marriage added greatly to the Dignity and Fortunes of this Family, and was the advantageous Cauſe of their Removal into *Somerſetſhire*. About this Time, the Name of this Family began corruptly to be called *Seymour*; and we find * that in 30 *Ed.* III. *William Seymour*, Son of the aforeſaid *Cecilia*, attended the Prince of *Wales* into *Gaſcony*, and on that Account had the King's Letters of Protection, dated at *Bambourg*, the 8th of *February*, in the ſame year. He died in the 13th of *Rich.* II. leaving *Roger Seymour*, his Son and Heir, of full Age; who by his Wife *Maud*, had *John Seymour*, the next Heir of this Family, who was a very noted and active Perſon in his time, when the Title of the Houſe of *York* was firſt promoted: and we find him to have been High Sheriff of the Counties of *Dorſet*, *Wilts*, *Southampton* and *Somerſet*; and alſo was choſen one of the Knights of the

* Rymer's Fœdera, Tom. v. p. 845.

Shire for the County of *Wilts*, and ſerved in the Parliament that was held at *Reading*, in 31 *H.* VI. His Son, *John Seymour*, was alſo Sheriff of *Wiltſhire*, in 36 *H.* VI. but died the Year before his Father, leaving two Sons; the youngeſt of which, *Humphrey*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and one of the Heirs of *Thomas Winſlow*, of *Burton*, in *Com. Oxon.* from whom the *Seymours* of *Oxfordſhire*, and thoſe of *Hanford*, in *Dorſetſhire*, are deſcended. *John Seymour*, Eſq; his eldeſt Son, had iſſue 4 Sons and 3 Daughters; and was ſucceeded by Sir *John Seymour*, the eldeſt of them, who was one of the Commanders that vanquiſhed Lord *Audley*, and the *Corniſh* Rebels at *Blackheath*, in *Kent*, in 12 *H.* VII. and was knighted for his Valour, by the King, in the Field of Battle. He alſo ſerved King *H.* VIII. in his Wars in *France* and *Flanders*, having the honour of Knight-banneret conferred on him by that Prince, for his valiant Behaviour in the Siege of *Theroüene* and *Tournay*, and in the Battle that enſued thereupon. He attained to many other Honours and Preferments, but the chief was that of having his eldeſt Daughter, *Jane*, married to King *Henry* VIII. who was not only moved to this Marriage by his own Affections, but by the Petition and Interceſſion of the Nobles of his realm; induced thereunto, 'as well by the 'Conveniency of her Years, as in reſpect, that 'by her excellent Beauty, and Pureneſs of

'Fleſh

" Fleſh and Blood, ſhe was apt (God wil-
" ling) to conceive Iſſue," as it is worded in the Act of Succeſſion, 28 *H.* VIII.

This Lady, *Jane Seymour*, was the Mother of King *Edward* VI. of whom ſhe died in Childbed, greatly lamented by the whole Realm; being reputed (as Hiſtorians relate) not only the faireſt, but the diſcreeteſt of all the King's Wives; who was ſo much afflicted at her Death, that, notwithſtanding ſeveral Offers made to him, he remained a Widower above two Years.

The before-mentioned Sir *John Seymour* had Iſſue ſix Sons and three Daughters, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Edward*, who raiſed this Family to the greateſt Height of Glory, that was poſſible for a Subject to obtain; though the Acquiſition coſt him his Life in the End. This illuſtrious Perſon was educated firſt at *Oxford*, but from thence he removed to *Cambridge*. Having perfected his Studies, he returned to his Father at Court, where martial Atchievements were encouraged by King *Henry* VIII. He took early to Arms, and was with the Duke of *Suffolk* in the Expedition to *Calais*, in the Year 1523, and alſo at the taking of *Bray*, *Roye*, and *Montdedier* in *France*, where, for his valiant Behaviour, he was knighted by the Duke of *Suffolk*, the Generaliſſimo of the King's Army. He was ſoon after made one of the Knights for the King's Body;

and

and at the Solemnization of his Sister *Jane*'s Marriage with King *Henry* VIII. he had the Title of Viſcount *Beauchamp* beſtowed on him, by reaſon of his Deſcent from an Heir female of that Houſe, as is before ſhewn; and the ſame Year, with Sir *Richard Buckley*, Kt. had a Grant of the Office of Chancellor and Chamberlain of *North Wales* for Life; and was alſo made Captain of the Iſle of *Jerſey*. On the 18th of *October* 1537. (29 *Hen.* VIII.) he was created Earl of *Hertford*; and in the 32d Year of the ſame King he was elected and inſtalled one of the Knights of the Garter. He afterwards accompanied * the Duke of *Norfolk* in an Expedition into *Scotland*, and on his Return † was made Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* for Life. Soon after he received the Poſt of Lieutenant-General of the North; and embarking for *Scotland*, with two hundred Sail of Ships, he landed in the *Frith*, took *Leith* and *Edinburgh*, and after plundering and burning them, he marched back by Land into *England*. When King *Henry* VIII. was beſieging *Bulloign*, he came to his Aſſiſtance with a large Body of Troops, and, after taking the Place, routed an Army of 14,000 *French*, who lay encamped hard by. In 37 *Henry* VIII. he was again ſent againſt the *Scots*, and routed them. And ſoon

* Herb. Hiſt. *H.* VIII.
† Pat. 34 *H.* VIII. p. 7.

ſoon after, the *French* endeavouring to regain *Bulloign*, he forced them to retreat, and purſued them with a dreadful Slaughter. He was the next Year elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; and was afterwards * appointed Chief Commiſſioner to treat of a Peace with the *French*, which was concluded at a Meeting betwixt *Guiſnes* and *Ardres*.

When King *Henry* VIII. lay on his Death-Bed, by his Will, he left him a † Legacy of 500 *l.* (a conſiderable Sum in thoſe Days) and appointed him one of the Council to his Son, as alſo one of his Executors. After this King's Deceaſe he immediately repaired to the young King at *Hertford*, and conducting him to *London*, was, by the Council, *Feb.* 1, 1547, *unanimouſly elected Governor of the King's Perſon, and Protector of his Realms, Dominions, and Subjects*, until he ſhould accompliſh the Age of eighteen Years; and was proclaimed according to uſual Cuſtom, by the Heralds, and Sound of Trumpet, through the City of *London*. He was, on the 10th of *February* following, conſtituted Lord Treaſurer of *England*: And though he had the Titles of Viſcount *Beauchamp*, and Earl of *Hertford*, yet being no Baron, he was advanced to that Degree of Honour on the 15th of the ſame Month, with Limitation

* Goodwin, p. 200.

† *Holingſhead's* Chron. p. 979.

tion to the Heirs Male of his Body, by *Anne* his Wife, Remainder to *Edward Seymour*, his Son, (Anceſtor to the preſent Lord *Conway*) by *Catherine* his firſt Wife; and by the Title of Baron *Seymour*, *That the Name of that Family*, (as it is declared in the Patent) *from which the King's beloved Mother*, Jane, *late Queen of* England, *drew her Beginning, might not be clouded by any higher Title, or Colour of Dignity.* He was alſo, the next Day, created Duke of *Somerſet*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body by *Anne* his Wife; and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, to the ſaid *Edward Seymour*, Eſq; Son of the ſaid Duke by the Lady *Catherine*, his firſt Wife, and the Heirs Male of the Body of the ſaid *Edward Seymour*; and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Heirs Male of the Body of the ſaid Duke, to be lawfully begotten on any other Wife.

In Conſideration of his good and laudable Services, he, on the 17th of *February*, in the ſame Year, had a Grant * of the Office of Earl Marſhal of *England* for Life, in as ample a Manner as † *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, or *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* (then attainted of High-Treaſon) or any other Earl Marſhal of *England*, held or occupied: As alſo that the ſaid Duke of *Somerſet*, as well

* Rymer's Fœd. tom. xv. pag. 130.

† This *John de Mowbray* was one of the Anceſtors of the preſent Duke of *Norfolk*; and was made Earl Marſhal in

well in the King's Preſence as Abſence, might carry a golden Staff, tipt at each End with Black, having the King's Arms at the upper End thereof, and his own Arms at the lower End. On the 12th of *March* following, he had a Patent for that great Office of Protector and Governor of the King and his Realms; as alſo, on the 9th of *July*, a Grant of 8000 Marks *per Annum* during the Time of his being Protector.

Thus Fortune continued heaping her Favours on this eminent Lord, till ſhe raiſed him to the higheſt Pinacle of Glory; that, by her Mutability, his Fall ſhould be the greater and more conſpicuous. For by a ſpecial Grant * of *Edward* VI. on the 3d of *November* next enſuing, we find it declared, 'That he ſhould ſit alone at all Times, 'even in the King's Preſence, in Parliament, 'on the Midſt of the Bench, or Stool, ſtanding next on the right Hand of the King's 'Throne in the Houſe of Peers. And that 'he ſhould have, and enjoy, all ſuch Privileges, Preheminencies, Prerogatives, and 'Liberties, in all Things, and Places, as any 'of the Uncles, by Father or Mother's Side, 'or any former Protector of the Kings of '*England*, in their Minority, had heretofore enjoyed.'

And again, the King, in a Commiſſion given to this Nobleman dated at *Weſtminſter*,

* Rymer, T. xv. p. 164.

Auguſt 11, 1548, 2 *Ed.* VI. makes known to his Subjects, 'that he, by his former 'Letters Patent, had conſtituted and ap-'pointed the ſaid Duke of *Somerſet*, his 'Lieutenant and Captain-General in War, 'within his Dominions, as well as in all other 'Dominions, Kingdoms and Places what-'ſoever, as well on this ſide as beyond the 'Seas. With full Power to ſummon, chuſe 'out, and array all his Liege-Subjects, or as 'many as to him ſhould ſeem neceſſary; as 'likewiſe to hire at his Diſcretion foreign 'Troops and Soldiers; and to provide them, 'from his Storehouſes, Proviſions, Artillery, '*&c.* and all other Neceſſaries, for the De-'fence of the Kingdom, both by Sea and 'Land. He likewiſe empowers the ſaid 'Duke to reward, in his Abſence, all Per-'ſons in the Army, according to his Diſcre-'tion, by conferring the Honour of Knight-'hood, or Dignity of Baron, or other Title 'of Nobility, and to grant Arms and En-'ſigns of Honour as ſhall become them.

'Alſo he authoriſes him to hear and de-'termine all Quarrels and Diſputes in the 'Army, and to take Cognizance of all other 'Cauſes within his Dominions; alſo to 'make Decrees and Orders for the Govern-'ment of the Army; to make Proclama-'tions, and enforce them; and to puniſh 'all Delinquents within his Dominions and 'Army, by Impriſonment, or otherwiſe, at

'his

'his Diſcretion. To hear and determine all 'criminal Cauſes, with full Power to puniſh 'or pardon, according to the Nature of the 'Fact. He alſo empowers the ſaid Duke, 'his Uncle, to confer with foreign Princes 'and Potentates; and to proclaim War or 'conclude Peace againſt them. Further, 'allowing him the Liberty of appointing 'one, or more Lieutenants, or Captain-'Generals under him, to manage the Army, 'during his Abſence therefrom in Time of 'of War.'

Thus we find this deſerving Nobleman inveſted with the greateſt Power that, perhaps, any Subject of *England* ever legally enjoyed; ſo that it was impoſſible for him to riſe to higher, unleſs he had became poſſeſſed of the Throne, the leaſt Attempt to which the moſt malicious of his Enemies could never charge him with. And we find his Titles and great Offices, which he held at this Time, are thus recorded:

Edward, *by the Grace of God, Duke of* Somerſet, *Earl of* Hertford, *Viſcount* Beauchamp, *Lord* Seymour, *Uncle to the King's Highneſs, Governor of his moſt Royal Perſon, and Protector of all his Realms, Dominions and Subjects; Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Arms, both by Sea and Land, Treaſurer and Earl Marſhal of* England, *Governor of the Iſles of* Guernſey *and* Jerſey, *and*

Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

This great Man, being thus poſſeſſed of an almoſt ſovereign Power, in the firſt Year of his Adminiſtration warily made Peace with *France*; directing all his Thoughts to the accompliſhing a Match between * *Mary Stuart*, ſole Daughter and Heir to *James* V. King of *Scotland*, and his Nephew *Edward* VI. King of *England*. This Stateſman being the firſt that planned the great Scheme of reconciling the mutual and hereditary Feuds and Differences of the two Nations, by uniting them under one Sovereign; though his untimely Death prevented the Accompliſhment of what he ſo earneſtly ſought after; thereby leaving that eminent Work, to be compleated, as it moſt happily was, by our late gracious Sovereign Queen *Anne*.

In order to effect his deſired Purpoſe, he firſt aſſailed the *Scottiſh* Nobility by friendly Letters, remembering them of their Promiſes, Seals and Oaths, which, by public Authority, had paſſed for concluding the Marriage; as alſo, that the two Princes were agreeable, both for Years and princely Qualities, to be joined together, and thereby knit both Realms into one, which would be profitable, as well as honourable, to both King-

* Unfortunately famous in Hiſtory by the Name of *Mary, Queen of Scots.*

Kingdoms. But theſe, and many other Reaſons, that were ſtrongly enforced by the Protector, taking no Effect, the King, by the Advice of his Council, granted him the before-mentioned Commiſſion, with thoſe large Powers therein recited; whereby having prepared an Army he invaded *Scotland*, and fought the memorable Battle of *Muſſelburgh*; wherein his undaunted Courage, as well as Conduct, were the principal Means of gaining that ſignal Victory, which put an End to the *Scots* ever making head again (to any Purpoſe) againſt the *Engliſh*.

The Duke's Glory being now at the higheſt Pitch, it was not long before it began to decline: Merit always creates Envy; and an Accumulation of Honours and Power never fails exciting many Enemies, both public and private, let the Perſon that attains them be ever ſo deſerving. Thus it evidently appeared in this Nobleman's Life; for in a ſhort time after this ſignal Victory over the *Scotch*, the Nobility grew jealous of his extraordinary Power and near Alliance to the King, ſo that they ſought Means to diveſt him of his Places. And in the third Year of the King, the major Part of them, through the Artifices of *John* Viſcount *Liſle* (Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*) were prevailed on to withdraw themſelves from Court, and entered

tered into a ſecret Combination to ruin him.

* Therefore, in order to effectuate their Deſigns, every Lord and Counſellor among them made an unexpected Proceſſion through the City well armed, attended by their Servants in new Liveries likewiſe armed; and reſorted to the Earl of *Warwick*'s Lodgings, then at *Ely* Houſe in *Holborn*, whither all the other Confederates in this Matter came privily armed. Here they concluded to poſſeſs themſelves of the Tower of *London*, which, by the Treachery of Sir *William Pawlet*, they peaceably obtained; and having removed Sir *John Markham*, the then Lieutenant, they placed Sir *Leonard Chamberlain* in his Room. The Duke of *Somerſet*, Lord Protector, hearing of their Aſſembly and taking of the *Tower*, was much ſurprized; and removing that Night from *Hampton-Court*, took the King with him to *Windſor-Caſtle*, where he began to fortify himſelf. He likewiſe directly diſpatched a Letter to Lord *Ruſſel*, Lord Privy Seal, then in the *Weſt*; acquainting him with this Conſpiracy by thoſe who had received Favours from his Hands; as alſo of the Slanders that they promulged, of his having ſold *Bulloign* to the *French*; of his withholding the Soldier's Pay, and of his deſigning to bring the Biſhops

* Vide *Hollingſhead*, who gives the moſt impartial Account of this Duke's Troubles.

Biſhops of *Wincheſter* and *London* out of Priſon to ſet up the old Maſs again; all which they reported, in order to incite the People, and ſtrengthen their Party, praying him to haſten up immediately, with ſuch Forces as he had ready, to the King's and his Aſſiſtance at *Windſor-Caſtle*. This only exaſperated his Enemies the more; who thereupon ſummoned armed Men, both Horſe and Foot, to repair to them from every County, to free the King's Perſon from the Danger he was in, and reſcue him out of the Duke's Hands; whoſe Doings they called *treacherous and falſe, and his Proceedings deviliſh*. But the Duke, to prevent Effuſion of Blood, was prevailed on to ſubmit to them and reſign the King; whereupon the Forces were countermanded, and the Duke committed to the *Tower* on the 14th of *October*; and after he had continued a Priſoner three Months, his Enemies finding they could not convict him of any Crime that would touch his Life, dealt underhandedly with him to ſubmit himſelf, with Acknowledgment that he deſerved Impriſonment, with what greater Puniſhment the King ſhould be pleaſed to inflict upon him; and to implore the Favour of his Majeſty's Clemency. To this he eaſily condeſcended, though this involuntary Confeſſion of Guilt very much weakened his Intereſt among the People; and on the 16th of *February* he obtained a full Pardon; but

he

he was not reſtored to any of his former Places, remaining content with the Rank of a Privy Counſellor. And leaſt Revenge ſhould incite him to new Practices, a Reconciliation was mediated between him and the Earl of *Warwick*; which, that it might be the more firm and ſincere, the Duke's Daughter was, on the 3d of *June*, married to Viſcount *Liſle* the Earl's Son, the King gracing the Nuptials with his Preſence.

By this Submiſſion to his Enemies, his Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown; but his Nephew was ſo good as to give him back ſome Part of the Lands, that belonged to his Anceſtors; and, by the Advice of ſome of the Duke's Friends that were in Council, to give him Authority and Licenſe, during Life, to retain two hundred Perſons, reſident within his Dominions. He was afterwards prevailed on to go down into *Oxfordſhire*, *Suſſex*, *Wiltſhire* and *Hampſhire* to keep the Peace, a Riſing being expected in thoſe Parts.

Tho' the Duke was thus deeply involved in Troubles, by the Jealouſy of ſome of the Nobility, yet he was generally reſpected by the People; and, at the Meeting of the next Parliament, the Commons began to take into Conſideration, how to get him reſtored to his Protectorſhip and former Power: But his Enemies prevented it, by getting the Parliament prorogued. This in a ſhort Time occaſioned

occaſioned ſtrong Feuds between the Parties of the Duke of *Somerſet* and the Earl of *Warwick*, the King inclining to his Uncle's Favour. However *Warwick* had ſo much Influence, that in a ſhort time he attained the Title of Duke of *Northumberland*, when the ill cemented Friendſhip between him and the Duke of *Somerſet*, diſſolved into open Enmity. In the Proſecution whereof *Somerſet* (as ſome write *) incenſed by continual Injuries, reſolved to murder *Northumberland*; and to that End came, under Colour of a Viſit, privily armed, to his Lodging, attended by Seconds, but finding him in Bed, and being courteouſly entertained, did not execute his Purpoſe: Whereupon, at his Departure, Sir *John Thynn*, his Secretary, who was one of them that accompanied him, aſked him, *Whether he had done the Feat?* The Duke ſaying *No*, he replied, *Then you are undone.* Accordingly ſo it happened; for the Duke's Intent being betrayed by his own Party, he, with the Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, were ſent to the Tower; and the next Day his Ducheſs, Sir *John Thynn*, Sir *Michael Stanhope*, and others of his Friends, were committed to the ſame Place; as in a few Days after were the Earl of *Arundel*, and the Lords *Paget* and *Dacres*, all charged with being privy to the Duke of *Somerſet's* Practices.

* Goodwin, and Heyward, Hiſt. Ed. VI.

The Duke of *Northumberland*, and his Party, in order to make theſe pretended Treaſons the more plauſible, came with great Shew and Ceremony into the City, and the ſeveral Companies of *London* being commanded to repair to their Halls, he acquainted them that the Duke of *Somerſet* had deſigned to have poſſeſſed himſelf of the Tower, ſeized the Broad Seal, and have deſtroyed the City, and then to have gone to the Iſle of *Wight*. But the Duke was ſo much in Favour with the Citizens, that, notwithſtanding the Solemnity and Form of delivering theſe extraordinary Charges againſt him, they could not be brought to credit them.

However, on the 1ſt of *December*, he was brought to his Trial in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, the Marquis of *Wincheſter* (then Lord Treaſurer of *England)* ſitting as High-Steward, under a Cloth of State, on a Bench mounted three Degrees; and the Peers, in Number twenty-ſeven, ſitting on a Bench one Step lower *. The Charge againſt him conſiſted of five Articles. I. Of raiſing Men in the North Parts of the Realm. II. Of aſſembling Men to kill the Duke of *Northumberland*. III. Of reſiſting his Attachment. IV. Of killing the Gens d'Arms, and raiſing *London*. And V. Of aſſaulting the Lords, and deviſing their Deaths.

To

* State Trials, Vol. vii.

To all which he pleaded *Not Guilty*, and put himſelf upon Trial of his Peers; denying that he had ever any Intent of raiſing Men in the North; but that from ſome Rumours, apprehending a Fear, he ſent to Sir *William Hubert* to remain his Friend. He denied his having any Intention to kill the Duke of *Northumberland*, or any other Lord; ſaying, he ſpoke of it only, and determined the contrary. And farther ſaid, that it had been a mad Enterprize, with his hundred Men, to aſſail the Gens d'Arms, conſiſting of nine hundred, when, in Caſe he had ſucceeded, it would nothing have availed the pretended Purpoſe: And therefore, that this Charge, being ſenſeleſs and abſurd, muſt needs diſcredit other Matters, which might otherwiſe have been believed. Alſo, that at *London* he never projected any Stir, but ever held it a good Place for his Security. Moreover, he objected many Things againſt the Perſons whoſe Examinations were read againſt him, deſiring that they may be brought to his Face; which, in regard to his Dignity and Eſtate, he deemed highly reaſonable. He urged ſeveral Particulars againſt Sir *Thomas Palmer*, one of the Witneſſes; yet in the Opinion of many, far ſhort of what might have been proved.

The King's Counſel pleaded, that ſome of the Crimes charged againſt him were Treaſon, and the others Felony. Nevertheleſs,

after many Varieties in Opinion, he was acquitted of Treaſon, but by moſt Voices found Guilty of Felony; whereupon Sentence of Death was pronounced on him.

Some of our Hiſtorians are of Opinion, that he might have avoided his Sentence, by requiring the Benefit of Clergy; but perhaps on Enquiry it will be found, that his Enemies procured him to be condemned by Virtue of a Statute then in force, which made the Conſpiring the Death of a Privy Counſellor Felony, without Benefit of Clergy: Tho' in the Caſe of the Marquis of *Hertford* his great Grandſon, which, in the Year 1660, was printed, and delivered into Parliament, in order to his obtaining the Title and Honours of Duke of *Somerſet*, that became forfeited by this Attainder, it is ſpecified, 'That the ſaid Duke, in *Michaelmas-Term*, '5 *Ed.* VI. was indicted of Felony, for 'procuring and ſtirring up others, to take 'and impriſon *John* Earl of *Warwick* (one 'of the King's Privy Council) which In-'dictment (though void) both in Matter 'and Form, was pretended to be grounded 'on the Statute of 3 & 4 *Ed.* VI. which 'makes it Felony to ſtir up, and procure 'others, to take away the Life of any of 'the King's Council: But this Indictment 'was only for ſtirring up others to impriſon 'a Privy Counſellor (which was never re-'duced into an Act) and then declared and

'branded

'branded in print to be void by learned 'Judges.' However this be, thoſe that were preſent at his Trial, hearing the Lords give their Verdict, *Not Guilty* (which was to the Treaſon) thinking that he was acquitted, as the Ax was immediately taken from before him, they teſtified their Joy with loud Acclamations. And on his Return through the City to the *Tower*, ſome ſhouted for Joy that he was acquitted, while others cried becauſe he was condemned; and the People in general murmured loudly againſt the Duke of *Northumberland*, and the other Lords that were his Enemies.

Having continued two Months in Priſon ſince his Condemnation; at length the Violence of his Enemies, notwithſtanding the King's Deſire to ſave his Uncle, under whoſe Tuition he had paſſed his Childhood, drew him to the Scaffold. And, as the Hiſtorians of thoſe Times relate, on *Friday* the 22d of *January* 1551-2, he was brought out of the *Tower*, and delivered to the Sheriffs of *London*. The ſame Morning every Houſeholder of the City (according to a Precept from the Council to the Lord Mayor) were ſtrictly charged not to ſtir out of their Houſes before ten of the Clock that Day, intending thereby to reſtrain them from being at the Execution for fear of a Reſcue. Notwithſtanding, by ſeven of the Clock *Tower-Hill* was covered with People from all Parts; and before Eight the

the Duke was brought to the Scaffold, where he behaved with an intrepid Firmneſs and Reſolution, neither changing his Voice or Countenance: And having ended a few ſhort Prayers, he ſtood up, and addreſſed himſelf to the People. Aſſuring them, 'that 'though he was brought there to ſuffer 'Death, yet that he had never offended 'againſt the King, by Word or Deed, and 'had been ever faithful and true unto his 'Country. Though, as he was condemned 'by the Law, he chearfully rendered Sub-'miſſion thereto. That he did not repent 'of any thing he had done in forward-'ing the Reformation, but rejoiced therein, 'as now the State of Religion was brought 'nearer to the Form and Order of the primi-'tive Church: Strongly exhorting the Peo-'ple to accept, embrace and live in the ſame. 'He made a ſhort Prayer for the King and 'Council, to whom he adviſed the People to 'behave themſelves obediently. Then en-'treating Forgiveneſs of all Men as he forgave 'them, and profeſſing his Faith in *Jeſus* '*Chriſt*,' he laid himſelf down on the Block, and, giving the Signal, his Head was in a Moment ſevered from his Body: When being put together in a Coffin, and carried back to the *Tower*, they were buried on the North Side of the Choir of *St. Peter*'s.

This Nobleman's Death was ſo much lamented, that ſeveral kept Handkerchiefs, dipped

dipped in his Blood, as ſo many Relicks. Amongſt the reſt, a ſprightly Dame two Years after, when the Duke of *Northumberland* was led Priſoner through the City to the *Tower*, for oppoſing Queen *Mary*, run to him in the Streets, and ſhaking her bloody Handkerchief before him, ſaid, *Behold the Blood of that worthy Man, that good Uncle of that excellent King, which was ſhed by thy treacherous Machination, now, at this Inſtant, begins to revenge itſelf upon thee.*

Thus ended the Life of this great, pious, and juſt Man, to whom our Hiſtorians give the beſt of Characters, and his whole Conduct eminently ſhews that he deſerved it. His Courage and Reſolution had been rendered conſpicuous on many Occaſions; tho' his Submiſſion at laſt to his Enemies, has been imputed to him as a great Weakneſs: Yet, it may be juſtly ſaid, in that Emergency, he ſacrificed himſelf, to prevent a Civil War, which might have endangered the Life of his Sovereign, and have introduced Popery in the End: So that he fell a Martyr to the People's Peace, and the Proteſtant Religion. An Example which few of his miniſterial Succeſſors to Power and Dignity have choſen, or ſeldom endeavour to follow! And ſuch was his Care of the Commonweal, that he would not ſcreen even his own Brother from Juſtice, when his Ambition and Wickedneſs had wrought in him thoſe Ma-

Machinations, that would have been deſtructive to both King and People. As there are few Jewels but have ſome Flaw, ſo the greateſt of this Miniſter's Frailties, and which procured him the Ill-will of ſome of the *Nobleſſe*, was Haſtineſs and Paſſion, which too often meet in Good-nature and Generoſity, wherein he had few Equals.

It is hoped, that this ſhort, but accurate Sketch of this great Nobleman's Life, will be the more excuſable in this Place, as he was not only the Glory of his own Family, but the brighteſt Ornament, in thoſe Times, to this Nation in general. Neither could his Merits and Sufferings be paſſed over in Silence, without giving ſome Offence to his noble Offſpring, whereof there are ſuch numerous Perſons of Note and Diſtinction now living; to whom, as it muſt alſo to every *Engliſhman*, his Memory will be ever dear. The Example of this eminent Miniſter, Patriot, and Stateſman, muſt be of the moſt efficacious Service, if thoroughly conſidered, in this degenerate Age; when Corruption, which in his Time durſt hardly appear, or was ſoon diſcountenanced, now boldly ventures to ſhew herſelf in all Companies and Places; and when Self Intereſt, Ambition, and Avarice, poſſeſſing the Hearts of all Ranks, are become the chief Motives and Incitements to every Action that is undertaken.

It may be juſtly obſerved of this noble Perſon, that during the Courſe of his Adminiſtration, he never purchaſed Peace, either of the *French* or *Scots*, upon any other Terms than by his own Valour, and the Proweſs of the Armies that he commanded; though it is not doubted but, had he been inclined, he might have met with advantageous Propoſals for filling his Coffers on thoſe Occaſions. Neither did he ever ſacrifice the Intereſt of his Country to the Welfare of other Powers; and always made a Diſtinction between his own Countrymen, and thoſe foreign Mercenaries which it was neceſſary to hire for carrying on the Wars that he was engaged in abroad. He was ſo far from ſuffering any Conſpiracy or Rebellion to get Head, in order to enrich, aggrandize, or ingratiate himſelf the more in the Royal Favour, by ſubduing it; that, even in his Troubles, when he had received the greateſt Affronts and Provocations from thoſe at the Helm, and was but in low Circumſtances, he readily accepted of a Commiſſion to go and preſerve the Peace in *Wiltſhire*, and the adjacent Counties, as is before ſhewn; and thereby cruſhed in the Bud ſome inteſtine Broils *, which Sir *Thomas Chamberlayne*, our Ambaſſador to the Queen of *Hungary* in the *Low-Countries*, had diſcovered were juſt upon the Point of breaking out. He at that

* Vide Strype's Memorials.

Time retained no more of his former Honours, except his Title, but that of being a Privy Counſellor; and it is to be ſuppoſed, that his Advice in that Station was ſeldom required, when the Coalition of his inveterate Enemies had gotten Poſſeſſion of the Royal Perſon and Cabinet. Yet we find by his Behaviour at this Juncture, that he never entertained the leaſt Thoughts of making a Reſignation of that ſmall Poſt (ſo much inferior to what he before poſſeſſed) either to make his Peace with the deſigned Uſurper, or to compel his Sovereign to reſtore him to his former Power. His great and noble Heart, only attentive to the Public Good, ſcorned to reap any Benefit by practiſing of wicked Artifices, to monopolize Power, at a Time when the Nation was in Danger of having a Popiſh Uſurper placed on the * Throne; leaving ſuch wicked Machinations to the Practice of future M——s and Placemen to avail themſelves by in more modern Times.

By

* The *Roman-Catholicks* had a View at this time, of re-eſtabliſhing Popery in *England*, by ſetting aſide the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and placing the Lady *Mary*, Siſter to *Edward* VI. (afterwards Queen) on the Throne. For according to the Intelligence received from Sir *Thomas Chamberlayne*, in his Embaſſy Abroad, this Lady was to be privately convey'd out of *England*, from ſome Creek in *Eſſex*, by *Shipperius*, Admiral of the Navy belonging to the Emperor; and then an open War was to have begun againſt us from Abroad, and an inteſtine Conſpiracy, formed in her Favour, at Home.

By his taking early to Arms, there is no Doubt to be made of his Skill in military Affairs, of which he gave a ſignal Inſtance in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. when the *Scotch* threatened *England* with an Invaſion for he did not wait for their coming Southward (as has lately been the Practice) but immediately took Shipping, landed in the *Frith*, and plundered and burnt their Capital City, thereby preſerving his own Countrymen from feeling the Calamities of War.—*Happy had it been for this Kingdom, if his Conduct on this Occaſion had been always followed, as a true and ſafe Precedent on the like Emergency.*

It muſt be acknowledged, that the greateſt Blemiſh of his Life, and, perhaps, the greateſt Weakneſs, was being too ambitious of Power, endeavouring to poſſeſs it even without Limitations, which his Contemporary Nobles could not bear, tho' ever ſo well aſſured that he would never put his Authority to an ill Uſe. This made him obnoxious to ſome, raiſed him Enemies among others, and created ſuch Diviſions, Feuds and Jealouſies in the Nation, that could not be appeaſed till he was brought to the Scaffold.—Which may be a Warning to all ſucceeding M——rs not to aim at ſuch a Degree of Influence, as by circumſcribing the royal Favours within the Bounds of their own Creatures and Dependants, may give Umbrage to thoſe who find

themſelves excluded from thoſe Honours which they conceive themſelves to merit by their Birth, Fortune or Abilities. The Fall of this great Man, plainly evinces that Power is intoxicating even to the ſtrongeſt Heads, and has ſo many Competitors for Poſſeſſion, that even the moſt Virtuous are not ſafe in its Enjoyment—much leſs thoſe that ſhall employ it to evil Purpoſes.

Such was the implacable Malice of this noble Duke's Enemies, that it terminated not in his Death; for in the Infancy of his Heir, they procured an Act of Parliament to give his Dignities, Titles of Honour and Eſtate to the Crown, all which being entailed could not become forfeited, although he had really been guilty of Felony. So that *Edward Seymour*, his Son and Heir by his Ducheſs *Anne Stanhope*, remained deprived of Titles and Lands, till Queen *Elizabeth* created him Earl of *Hertford* and Baron *Beauchamp*, before her Coronation, in the firſt Year of her Reign. He married the Lady *Catherine Grey*, Daughter and Heir of *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, which Lady being very near related to the Crown, was the Cauſe of much Trouble both to her and the Earl. For in the Fifth of Queen *Elizabeth*, being obſerved to be with Child, ſhe was committed Priſoner to the *Tower*, where ſhe remained till her Death; and her Huſband was fined 5000 *l.* and kept Priſoner nine Years. By this

this Lady the Earl had Iſſue three Sons, the eldeſt whereof named *Edward*, by Virtue of Letters Patent, obtained his Father's Titles after his Deceaſe. But having married *Honora*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Rogers* of *Brianſton* in the County of *Dorſet*, Knt. without the Conſent of his Father, occaſioned a great Breach between them, and much Trouble to himſelf: However, they were at laſt reconciled by the Interpoſition of *Whitgift* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

By this Lady he had three Sons, *viz.* *Edward* Lord *Beauchamp* (who married *Anne* Daughter of *Robert Sackville* Earl of *Dorſet*) Sir *William Seymour*, Knt. and Sir *Francis Seymour*, Knt. (afterwards created Baron of *Troubridge*) and alſo a Daughter named *Honora*, married to Sir *Ferdinand Dudley*, Knight of the *Bath*, at that time Heir apparent of *Edward* Lord *Dudley*. *Edward* Lord *Beauchamp* dying before his Father, the ſecond Son, Sir *William Seymour*, ſucceeded on the Death of his Grandfather, the *Edward* Earl of *Hertford*, to his Honours and Eſtate.

This *William* Earl of *Hertford*, in Conſideration of his eminent Merit, was advanced to be Marquis of *Hertford* by King *Charles* I. and thereupon conſtituted Governor to the Prince of *Wales*; and faithfully adhering to the King in the Rebellion, he was made

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-General of all the King's Forces in the Counties of *Wilts*, *Southampton*, *Dorſet*, &c. and elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and the ſame Year made Groom of the Stole to the King, whom he attended throughout the Civil Wars, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral Occaſions, and on his cruel Murder, got a Licenſe from the Parliament to bury his Majeſty's Body. During the Uſurpation, he was diſmiſſed from being Chancellor of the Univerſity, *Oliver Cromwell* and his Son *Richard*, Protectors of the Commonwealth, ſupplying his Place. But the latter, on the Foreſight of the Reſtoration reſigning his Office, the Marquis of *Hertford* was reſtored to his Place again, and was confirmed therein by the Convocation.

During the Uſurpation, *Cromwell*, then Lord Protector, ſent one Day to invite the Marquis to dine with him. This Nobleman knew not how to wave or excuſe it, conſidering that it was in *Cromwell*'s Power to ruin him and all his Family, therefore ſent him Word that he would wait on his Highneſs. The Protector received him with all imaginable Reſpect; and after Dinner took him by the Hand, and led him into the Withdrawing Room, where he told the Marquis, he had deſired his Company that he might have his Advice; for, ſaid he, 'I 'am not able to bear the Weight of Buſineſs

'that

'that is upon me, I am weary of it, and 'you, my Lord, are a wiſe Man, of great 'Experience, and well verſed in the Buſi-'neſs of Government, pray adviſe me what 'I ſhall do.' The Marquis, much ſurprized at this Diſcourſe, deſired ſeveral Times to be excuſed, telling him, he had ſerved King *Charles* all along, and had been of his Privy Council, therefore it was no way conſiſtent with his Principles, that either the Protector ſhould aſk, or he give him any Advice. This would not ſatisfy *Cromwell*, who preſſed him harder, and told him he would receive no Excuſes, nor Denials; but bid the Marquis to ſpeak freely, and whatſoever he ſaid, it ſhould not turn in the leaſt to his Prejudice.—The Marquis, finding himſelf ſo preſſed that he could not avoid giving an Anſwer, ſaid, 'Sir, upon the Aſſurance you 'have given me, I will declare to your 'Highneſs my Thoughts, by which you 'may continue to be great, and eſtabliſh 'your Name and Family for ever. Our 'young Maſter is abroad, that is, my Maſ-'ter, and the Maſter of us all, reſtore him 'to his Crowns, and by doing this, you may 'have what you pleaſe.'——The Protector, not in the leaſt diſturbed, anſwered very ſedately, 'That he had gone ſo far, as the 'young Gentleman could not forgive.'—— The Marquis replied, 'That, if his High-'neſs pleaſed, he would undertake with his

'Maſter

'Master for what he had said.'—The Protector answered, 'That in his Circumstances 'he could not trust.'—Thus they parted, and the Marquis received no Prejudice hereby as long as *Cromwell* lived.—This Relation is very authentically founded.

During the Civil War, the Marquis constantly paid to King *Charles* II. and his Friends 5000 *l. per Annum.* And Lord *Clarendon* relates, that the Marquis and the Earl of *Southampton*, where the chief in *England* on whom the King relied, and from whom he received such Advices, as they received from Persons that were admitted into many of the secret Resolutions and Purposes of *Cromwell:* And they at one Time contrived, upon a particular Occasion, to send the King a Supply of 3000 *l.* which he kept with great Secrecy for his own Use.

On his Majesty's Restoration, the Marquis met the King at *Dover*, and the next Day the King gave him the Garter (having been elected in *Jersey*) at the same Time that he bestowed it on General *Monk* and the Earl of *Southampton.* He was also, by a special Act of Parliament in 1660, restored to the Title of Duke of *Somerset*, forfeited by the Attainder of his great Grandfather.

This great Nobleman departed this Life on the 24th of *October*, 1660, and was buried at *Great Bedwin.* He married two Wives; first, the Lady *Arabella Stuart*, Daughter

to

to *Charles*, Son to *Matthew*, Earl of *Lenox*, which Lady being of the Royal Family, he was thereupon committed to the *Tower*, and ſhe confined to her Houſe at *Highgate*; but endeavouring to eſcape beyond Sea to her Huſband, who had got away to *Dunkirk*, ſhe was overtaken, and committed cloſe Priſoner to the *Tower*, where ſhe died on the 27th of *Sept.* 1615, without Iſſue, and was buried in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

His ſecond Lady was *Frances*, eldeſt Daughter of *Robert Devereux* Earl of *Eſſex*, by whom he had five Sons (three of which died unmarried) and four Daughters. *Henry* Lord *Beauchamp*, his third Son, took to Wife *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter of *Arthur* Lord *Capel*, by whom he had one Son named *William*, and three Daughters. But this *Henry* Lord *Beauchamp* dying in his Father's Life-time, his Son *William*, on the Death of the aforeſaid *William* Duke of *Somerſet*, his Grandfather, ſucceeded to the Honours and Eſtate. This Nobleman died at the Age of twenty Years unmarried, when the Honours and Eſtate fell to his Uncle *John* (the then only ſurviving Son of the aforementioned *William* Marquis of *Hertford*, and Duke of *Somerſet*) but he alſo dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by *Francis Seymour*, Baron of *Troubridge*, who was murdered in *Italy*, as before mentioned, and by whoſe Death the Honours and Eſtate came to his Brother

and Heir *William* Duke of *Somerſet*, lately deceaſed, of whom we ſhall now come to give an Account.

This Nobleman was but ſixteen Years old, when the Misfortune that happened to his Brother, put him in the Poſſeſſion of a fine and noble Title; though, through the Expences of his Predeceſſors, the Eſtate that attended it was not ſo ſuitably adapted as to ſupport the Dignity as he could wiſh; for his Anceſtor *William* Marquis of *Hertford*, who on the Reſtoration recovered the Title of Duke of *Somerſet*, as is before related, did not ſurvive that Æra long enough to reap ſuch Benefits, as he had the greateſt Reaſon to expect, from having been ſo liberal to the Support of the royal Exile, and his Party, during the Civil Wars, by which he had conſiderably encumbred his Fortune.

Therefore our young Nobleman having been bred to Arms as the likelieſt Method of raiſing a younger Brother of ſuch a great Family, began, ſoon after his arriving at the Honours and Eſtate, to look out for a Copartner to his Bed, whoſe Poſſeſſion might enable him to live up to the Rank that he held in the World. And it was not long before Fortune flung a Lady in his Way, whoſe Circumſtances were every way anſwerable to the moſt ſanguine Expectations of his Grace; ſhe being the richeſt Heireſs of her

her Time, and deſcended from one of the moſt illuſtrious Families in *England*.

This young Widow was the Lady *Elizabeth Percy*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *Joceline Percy*, the laſt Earl of *Northumberland* and of the *Percy* Family, who had been twice married before that the Duke had made his Addreſſes to her. Her firſt Huſband was *Henry Cavendiſh*, Earl of *Ogle*, only Son and Heir to *Henry* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, to whom ſhe was married ſo very young, that he died before he was of Age to cohabit with her.

Soon after this Lady was married to *Thomas Thynne*, Eſq; a young Gentleman of prodigious Eſtate, who was moſt barbarouſly murdered in *Pall-Mall*, leaving her an unbedded Widow the ſecond Time.

As the Occaſion of this unhappy Cataſtrophe, and ſome conſequent Accidents that attended the chief Perſon concerned, is not thoroughly known but to few Perſons at this Time, we imagine that a ſhort Relation thereof in this Place will not be thought any ways deviating from our firſt Deſign, of treating of the Duke and his Family; and may alſo furniſh our Readers with an Opportunity of reflecting juſtly on the peculiar Providence of God, in ſuffering Murders not to go unpuniſhed.

The young Counteſs of *Ogle* had not been long a Widow, before Mr. *Thynne* paid his

Addreſſes to her, and a Match was ſoon made between them. But the young Counteſs's Mother being very careful and tender of her only Child, not thinking her as yet of ſufficient Years for Conſummation, cauſed it to be articled with the Bridegroom, that he ſhould not bed his Lady till a Year after the Solemnization of their Nuptials; this was agreed upon; and, ſoon after their Marriage, the young Lady, being deſirous to divert the Time by viewing foreign Parts, went over to *Holland*, where the late Count *Coningſmark* getting a Sight of this noble Perſon, became prodigiouſly enamoured with her.

This Count was, at that Time, one of the moſt handſome and beſt bred Men of his Time, but far from being the richeſt or moſt honourable, though deſcended of a noble *German* Family, whoſe Anceſtors had been ſovereign Princes. And it is thought that the View of bettering his Fortune by this Lady's Eſtate, more incited him to this raſh Attempt for obtaining her, than any real Paſſion for her Perſon, or any Encouragement that ſhe gave him to hope the attaining his Deſires, by ſuch Means as no Woman, who had the leaſt Regard for her Character, could entertain the Thought of.

He, being a Man of Penetration, and well ſkilled in Amours, by the Means of his faithful Emiſſaries, attended with a good Preſent to the young Lady's Waiting-Maid, ſoon

ſoon diſcovered enough of her Circumſtances to deter any Man, leſs raſh than himſelf, from ever conceiving the leaſt Hopes of becoming her Huſband. She being a Woman of the greateſt Fortune and Character, and already engaged in Wedlock, ſeemed no Obſtacles to the Count. What might perhaps afford him the greateſt Expectations was, the main Ceremony that perfects a Marriage being as yet unaccompliſhed; but, however, he muſt needs think there would be ſome Difficulty for a Foreigner, even had he ſucceeded in his Machinations, to obtain to her large Poſſeſſions.

This occaſioned him to lay aſide all Thoughts of obtaining her Perſon, by a clandeſtine Marriage, or otherwiſe, as he knew the Diſpute that it would engage him in with her Relations would take up too much Time. His ſeeming Paſſion could not be brought to wait; he therefore, prompted by Love, or Riches, took the Method which ſeemed ſhorteſt for attaining his Deſires; and diſpatching *G. Boroſki*, one of his Gentlemen, to *England*, who hired, by the Way, *C. Vratz* and *J. Stern*, two foreign Ruffians; theſe three way-laid Mr. *Thynne*, on his Return home, late one Evening, through *Pall-mall*, where they barbarouſly aſſaſſinated him, by ſhooting him in his Chariot.

The Lord *Cavendiſh*, Grandfather to his Grace the preſent Duke of *Devonſhire*, had con-

contracted a firm Intimacy with the unfortunate Gentleman that was murthered; and ſuch was his Love to his Friend, and his Zeal for Juſtice, that he purſued a legal Vengeance on the Murderers, and by his Aſſiduity and Reſolution, the immediate Actors were ſoon taken, and brought to condign Puniſhment; they being executed in *Pall-mall*, near the Spot where they perpetrated the horrid Action. The great Abettor, Count *Coningſmark* himſelf, was by the Diligence of this brave *Engliſh* Nobleman, brought to his Trial, but happened to be acquitted, by a Jury poſſeſſed, or rather prepared, in Favour of him.

However, the noble Lord *Cavendiſh* conceived ſuch Indignation at his Diſcharge, as he thought it owing to Corruption, and knowing that an Appeal to ſingle Combat, was, of old, the laſt Reſort in Law for convicting a Murder, he obtained the Favour of a noble Peer to go in his Name to the Count, and charge the Guilt of Blood upon him, and to offer to prove it in the open Field; but it may be preſumed, that the Meſſage, or the Anſwer, was dropped, becauſe the Count flew in Haſte from a ſecond Trial.

And, indeed, he was thought to be poſſeſſed with the greateſt Madneſs, by venturing to come over to *England*, and take his Trial here, in order, on his Acquittal of the Murder, to make his Pretenſions to the Lady.

Lady. But her natural Good Senſe, and peculiar Regard for her exalted Character, ſoon fruſtrated his audacious Hopes; ſo that he was obliged to return over Sea again; and, it may be preſumed, not a little chagrined at the infamous Scandal that conſtantly purſued him for the Hand he had in this inhuman Affair.

The Lady had not been long widowed again, by this unhappy Accident, but the Duke of *Somerſet* made his Addreſſes to her, and they being partly of the ſame Years, and her Riches and Family being thoroughly ſuitable to his Grace's Dignity, a Match was ſoon concluded, and ſolemnized on the 16th of *May* 1662; his Grace being at that Time in the 21ſt Year of his Age.

The Count intended to drive away all Thoughts of the melancholy Affair that he had agitated, by ſeeing of foreign Courts; but the Hand of Juſtice purſuing him, Providence ordained That, whereby he ſought his Remedy, ſhould prove his Bane, which had like to have happened to him more than once; however he could not eſcape meeting his deſerved Fate at the laſt.

Having made his Tour through ſeveral Nations, he was ſurprized by a foreign Nobleman in his Wife's Bedchamber, and eſcaped ſo narrowly, that he was forced, at the Hazard of his Neck, to ſave himſelf by jumping out of an high Window; but the poor

Lady

Lady fell a Sacrifice: For her angry Lord, no longer jealous, ſince convinced, regarding neither her Prayers, Repentance, Youth, or Beauty, inhumanly cut her to Pieces on the Spot. And vexed that the Count had eſcaped his Rage, he reſolved that he ſhould ſuffer for the Whole; therefore the better to ſatisfy his Caprice, and to make it thought that he had waſhed away the Pollution with the Aggreſſor's Blood, he cauſed it to be given out that the Body, which he had ſo inhumanly ſlaughtered, was that of the Perſon who had diſhonoured his Family, and ſtained his Bed; whence the Rumour ſoon prevailed in moſt Countries, that Count *Coningſmark* had been detected, murdered, and cut to Pieces in an Inſtant.

Any one would have imagined that ſo narrow an Eſcape from ſuch imminent Danger, would have cauſed the Count to relinquiſh, or at leaſt to have been more cautious in, his future Gallantries. But it happened on the contrary: For the Count flying from the Hatred of his implacable Enemies, took Refuge in the Court of the Duke of *Z—ll*; where he had not long reſided, before he became ſtrongly affected with the Charms of the Duke's Daughter. It happened, that juſt after the Count's Arrival, a Match was concluded upon by the Duke, between his Daughter and a neighbouring Potentate who was one of the E——rs of the Empire.

Though

Though the Count had been ſo ſucceſsful in this Amour, as to occaſion the young Princeſs's entertaining ſome favourable Sentiments of him, yet, however, it was againſt her Inclination, ſhe was obliged by her Father's Injunctions to give her Hand to the Ambaſſador that came from the Prince to demand her in Marriage. This was an extreme Mortification to the Count, who uſed his utmoſt Endeavours with the Princeſs's Governeſs to obtain an Interview with her;——but all in vain——for ſhe, with the moſt determined Reſolution, ordered the Governeſs to acquaint him, That for the future he muſt in no wiſe remember her but as the Wife of the E——r of ——.

This Lady-Governeſs of the young Princeſs was none of the moſt rigid, her Behaviour had enough of Complaiſance, to make the young Lady rather love than fear her, and her Inclinations to Gallantry cauſed the little Court of the Duke of *Z*— to abound in Aſſemblies, Muſic, Balls, Plays, and all other polite Diverſions. The Count ſhone in all theſe Amuſements; and, being an excellent Dancer, had the Honour often to engage the Princeſs, whence he gained the Opportunity of creating in her a ſtrict Approbation of his Performances.

The Lady-Governeſs had often beheld him with a very favourable Eye, but being then engaged in an Amour, that ſhe was

forced to relinquiſh when ſhe left the Duke's Court, ſhe found herſelf under no Neceſſity, as afterwards, of making Advances to the Count. Yet ſhe went ſo far, that being to tell the Count all that ſhe ought to have done from a young Lady ſollicitous of her Glory, ſhe exchanged her Precepts for Compaſſion, and ſeemed more inclined to pity his cool Reception from the P——ſs, than to endeavour to eradicate his Paſſion, or plainly convince him that his Importunities were in vain.

The favourable Sentiments that the Governeſs entertained for the Count, had ſuch a prevailing Force over him, that beſides the Compliments, which thoſe ſhe beſtowed on his Merit extorted from him, he told her,—That he was exceedingly unfortunate, in being acquainted with a Lady of her Charms, and not have a Heart at his Command to devote to her Service.—But, if ſhe would ſometimes honour him with her Converſation, he would endeavour to the utmoſt the rendering himſelf worthy her, by becoming inſenſible to any other.

The Princeſs departed for her Huſband's Court, taking her Governeſs along with her; and the Count alſo accompanied them, tho' in a Diſguiſe unknown to the Princeſs, whoſe excellent Virtue had ſo fixed her Inclinations on her new Conſort, that ſhe had ſtrictly forbidden the Governeſs ever to deliver any

Meſſage

Meſſage to her from the Count; neither would ſhe ſo much as hear how he had taken the Orders that ſhe had ſent him, never to approach her more.—Thus circumſtanced ſhe entered the E——'s Court.

This young Prince had long been engaged with a Miſtreſs, named *Meluſina*, who held over him an almoſt deſpotic Sway. But he, hearing ſuch Encomiums of the Princeſs's Charms, that was coming to be his Spouſe, and that her Preſence might not afford the leaſt Diſguſt to his new Conſort, or give any Diſſatisfaction on her firſt Arrival at his Court, out of Decency, he commanded *Meluſina* to retire; which Injunction, ſhe knowing the Neceſſity of the Caſe, did not heſitate to comply with immediately: Though it was ſolely to brood over her imaginary Wrongs, and meditate Revenge upon the innocent Beauty that had occaſioned her Diſgrace.

Meluſina therefore did not think proper to retire into the Country, as that would not in any wiſe ſerve her Purpoſe, being too far for the Intelligence that ſhe wanted: Therefore ſhe only retreated to a Friend's Houſe, at ſome ſmall Diſtance from the Prince's Court. And ſo diligent and profuſe was ſhe in her Application to her intended Deſign, that there was not a Perſon of any Conſideration about either the Princeſs, or the Lady Governeſs, but what ſhe had bribed and bought

to her Intereſt. So that ſhe was quickly informed of the Count's Pretenſions, and of his being *incognito* at the Prince's Court; as alſo that he was frequently at the Lady Governeſs's Lodgings, which were adjoining to thoſe of the Princeſs.

The Governeſs was by this Time become deeply enamoured with the Count's Perſon and Addreſs; who had wrought her up to ſuch a Degree of Infatuation, that there was nothing ſhe would not have promiſed to poſſeſs him, had it even been to have paid her Life for the Price: Therefore ſhe did not heſitate to engage herſelf by repeated Oaths, to give him an Opportunity of Diſcourſing with the Princeſs alone, in order, as he proteſted, ſolely to upbraid her for not permitting his Addreſſes, and to ſhew his Indignation for her abandoning him. After which, he declared, he would never think more of the Princeſs, but devote himſelf entirely to the Pleaſures of the Lady Governeſs.

The Princeſs had hitherto ſo ſtrongly perſevered in her former Reſolution, of never enquiring or hearing more of the Count, that the Lady Governeſs knew it would be a Work of greater Length, to combat with her Lady's virtuous Purpoſes, and win her to grant the Count an Interview, than what her Impatiency could brook: Therefore ſhe reſolved to ſurprize and betray her into it.—She acquainted the Count with her Inten-

tions,

tions, who was ready to agree to any Conditions, to be bleſſed with a Poſſibility of ſpeaking to the Princeſs. Whereupon they reſolved between them, that the next being Council Night, which generally engaged the Prince till pretty late, the Governeſs ſhould then, upon Pretence of Illneſs, give the Princeſs a lonely Invitation to her Lodgings, where ſhe would receive her in her Bedchamber; the Count ſhould be concealed behind the Curtains, from whence, when he was come, the Governeſs ſhould depart the Room, and ſecure the Door, that none might ſurprize or interrupt them.

Thus was the Scene laid for this unhappy Princeſs's Ruin; that was born virtuous, and however ſtrong her Inclinations might be in Favour of the Count, yet had ſhe Power enough within herſelf to ſtem the Tide of them, when once her Duty obliged her to turn the Current: who, whatever ſhe endured, would never complain, nor indulge herſelf in the ſmalleſt Particular, that was contrary to the Glory and Honour of her unſullied Reputation. Behold her now falling a lamentable Sacrifice to Revenge and Malice!

Meluſina's prodigious Bounties and Rewards had made the Emiſſaries ſhe employed ſo diligent, that the Lady Governeſs's chief Woman was always upon the Watch; and, having overheard the Contrivance between her

her Lady and the Count, ſhe haſtened immediately to relate it to the revengeful Concubine, who rewarded her above her Hopes, and engaged her to bring Intelligence the Moment that the Princeſs was entered the Lady Governeſs's Chamber; for which ſhe would wait in an appointed Apartment in the Palace, which ſhe had yet the Command of.

Thither *Meluſina* went at the Time appointed, and her Spy was as punctual as ſhe could wiſh: No ſooner had ſhe brought the fatal Notice, that the Princeſs and Count were alone together, and that ſhe had ſeen her Miſtreſs the Governeſs turn the Key upon them, than the cruel *Meluſina* flew to the a Room adjoining to the Council Chamber, where one of the Counſellors, that had been her Creature, ſoon brought the Prince to her; and, whether he knew or ſuſpected the Buſineſs, there being but few of the Counſellors come, he ſtepped into the Chamber, and informed them, as if by Order, that there would be no Council held that Night.

The Prince was very much ſurprized at *Meluſina*'s Preſence; but was quite Thunderſtruck when ſhe informed him of what ſhe came about, to furniſh him with an Opportunity of detecting the Count alone with the Princeſs. He was at firſt much inclined to diſbelieve the Charge; but ſhe averring it with the ſtrongeſt Imprecations, and offering to prove it, if he would but permit her, or dared

dared to be convinced. He then bid her lead the Way; but aſſured her withal, that if ſhe made not her Words good her Life ſhould pay for it. So only taking that Counſellor who was *Meluſina*'s Friend, and had introduced her, and the two chief Officers of his Guard that were in waiting, they haſted to the Lady Governeſs's Apartment; and came ſo ſilently to the Chamber-Door, that they ſurprized the Governeſs ſtanding there with the Key, which they demanded; and entring the Room with their Swords drawn, found the amiable Princeſs (who had been weeping) along with a Stranger, who tho' diſguiſed, appeared to be a Perſon of no ordinary Quality.

To them, fired with Rage, an Angel from above could ſcarcely have been able to clear the Princeſs, who immediately ſwooned away at the Sight; when they, without aſking many Queſtions, ſoon diſpatched the princely Rival; and having thoroughly ſatisfied their Revenge on his mangled Carcaſs, it was immediately convey'd into a deep Well, that was in a Vault under ſome of the adjacent Apartments, which were both inſtantly bricked up, to prevent any Rumour about this Affair.

As for the Princeſs, ſhe did not recover from her Swoon till the Matter was nearly compleated; and, upon the Recovery of her Senſes, ſhe earneſtly entreated to ſee her Lord, who

who had been ſo falſely prejudiced againſt her. But this neither her Prayers nor Tears could prevail on the Guard to grant to her; but ſhe was ſoon hurried away to a lonely Caſtle that belonged to her Father, where ſhe was confined till ſhe ended her Days; tho' her Governeſs acknowledged herſelf to have been the Cauſe of all the Misfortunes that had happened: But then it was too late for her to prevail with many People to credit her. The Prince received his Miſtreſs again into Court, and heaped many Favours on her, as a Reward for her perfidious and cruel Deed.—Thus fell the celebrated Count by the Hands of thoſe whom he had never injured, as a juſt Reward for cauſing that Gentleman to be formerly aſſaſſinated who had never given him the leaſt Provocation: Which may be a laſting Warning to others, not to endeavour at the Gratification of their Paſſions, or the ſatisfying their Luſts at the Price of Blood.

Having finiſhed the Relation of this unhappy Cataſtrophe, let us now return to a View of our young Duke of *Somerſet*.——The immenſe Fortune that he had acquired by his Marriage with the Lady *Ogle*, Widow to the aforementioned Mr. *Thynne*, joined to his high Rank, and the Merit of his Anceſtors, ſoon cauſed him to be very much taken Notice of at Court. So that in the Year 1684, being then not twenty-two Years of Age, he was inſtalled a Knight of the Moſt

Noble

Noble Order of the Garter, being ſoon after ſworn one of the Privy Council; and, on the Demiſe of King *Charles* II. he was one of thoſe who ſigned the Order, dated at *Whitehall* the 6th of *February*, 1684, for the proclaiming of King *James* II.

At the Funeral of King *Charles* II. we find him one of the Supporters to Prince *George* of *Denmark*, who was chief Mourner: And the deceaſed King having made him Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, King *James* on his Acceſſion to the Throne preſented him with the Poſt of firſt Lord of his Bedchamber, to whom he was ſo ſtrongly attached during the Time that he governed well, that in 1685 his Grace put himſelf at the Head of the Militia in the County of *Somerſet* to oppoſe the Duke of *Monmouth*, who had then raiſed a Rebellion in the *Weſt*.

Notwithſtanding this Manifeſtation of his Loyalty, an Accident that happened, prevented his continuing long in King *James*'s Favour; for that Prince being miſled by the Perſuaſions of his Queen, and ſuch of his Council as were her Creatures and Dependants, ſufferred the Pope openly to ſend a Nuntio to *England*, and alſo admitted him a public Audience; which was ſo contrary to his Prerogative, as King of *England*, and Head of the National Church; and alſo ſo repugnant to Proteſtantiſm, that it mightily diſguſted

the whole Nation. The Duke of *Somerſet*, being at that Time in Waiting, as firſt Lord of the Bedchamber, and finding that the Pope's Nuntio was really to have a public Audience of the King, he abſolutely refuſed to attend him to it; leaving that Part of his Office to be performed by ſome abject Court Sycophant, that ſtood in need of Riſe and Favour, of which at Palaces there are always Numbers attending, ready to be employed in any mean Job, tho' ever ſo ſcandalous to themſelves, or dangerous to the Conſtitution of their Country.

The Duke's Denial to grace this Ceremony with his Preſence, ſo exaſperated King *James*, that the Duke, to his immortal Honour, was immediately removed from all his Poſts; neither was he reſtored to Favour again during this King's Time; as his Grace's Heart was too ſincerely attached to the Proteſtant Religion, to become the Dupe of a Court Party of reigning Favourites, who were moſtly Papiſts.

At the Revolution his Grace met with a very handſome Reception from King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and he had the Honour of carrying the Queen's Crown at the Coronation; as alſo his Ducheſs that of bearing up her Majeſty's Train, aſſiſted by the Lady *Elizabeth Paulet*, Lady *Diana Vere*, Lady *Elizabeth Cavendiſh*, and Lady *Harriot Hyde*.

Towards

Towards the End of King *James's* Reign, his Grace had been elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, but was not inſtalled till the firſt Year of King *William*; when, on May the 30th, 1689, the Univerſity met at *Merchant-Taylor's-hall*, where, by his Grace's Order, they were entertained with a moſt noble Collation. From whence they went, habited in their Formalities, in Proceſſion, to the *Three Cranes*, they being in all about ſeven hundred, and the City Marſhal attending them. At the Water-ſide they were received into Barges, and carried to *Northumberland-ſtairs*; his Grace met them in the Garden (Drums beating and Trumpets ſounding from the Top of the Houſe) and led them into a ſpacious Room, where the uſual Ceremonies were performed, the Vice-Chancellor and the Public Orator made two eloquent Speeches, to which his Grace returned an obliging Anſwer, and concluded with a moſt magnificent Entertainment.

At the Funeral of Queen *Mary* his Grace was one of the Supporters of the Pall, and his Ducheſs was chief Mourner, ſupported by the Lord Privy-Seal, and Lord-Preſident of the Council, and her Train was borne up by the Ducheſſes of *St. Albans* and *Southampton.*

His Grace on the 14th of *June* 1701, was appointed one of the Lords Juſtices of *England*, and on the 20th of *February* following

was made Preſident of the Council. In the firſt Year of Queen *Anne* he was conſtituted Maſter of the Horſe, and in 1706 was one of the Commiſſioners who concluded the Union between *England* and *Scotland*.

On the Deceaſe of Queen *Anne* he was nominated by our late Sovereign one of the Lords Juſtices of *Great-Britain*, to govern the Realm, with other Officers of State, till his Arrival from *Hanover*. After which, on the 27th of *September*, 1714, he was appointed Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty, and ſworn of the Privy Council. His Grace carried the Orb at his Majeſty's Coronation, and continued in the Poſt of Maſter of the Horſe till the Time of the Rebellion, when an Accident happened that obliged him to reſign his Poſt, of which ſome relate the following Account.

At the Breaking out of the Rebellion, in the Year 1715, the Miniſtry had ſome private Reaſons for being ſuſpicious of the Conduct of Sir *William Wyndham*, of *Orchard Wyndham* in the County of *Somerſet*, Bart. (who had married the Lady *Catherine Seymour*, ſecond Daughter to his Grace) and in order to prevent his joining the Rebels, or making, as was apprehended, any Diverſion in their Favour in the *Weſt*, where his Intereſt was very powerful, it was reſolved to have him taken up. The Duke of *Somerſet* hearing that the Government deſigned to

ſeize

ſeize his Son-in-Law as a Rebel, went immediately to Court, and offered to be himſelf Security for Sir *William*'s Appearance, whenever it ſhould be thought proper to call for him; and it is reported that the late K— in order to make the Duke eaſy, gave him his R-y-l Word, That Sir *William* ſhould not be taken into Cuſtody, confiding in which the Duke reſted himſelf contented.

But whether the Miniſtry had received too ſure Intelligence of Sir *William*'s Proceedings, to bind them to any Regard of the R—y—l Word, or what other Motive influenced them at that Time, yet, ſo it happened, that two Meſſengers were diſpatched after him into the *Weſt*, with a Warrant from the Secretary of State for apprehending him; and accordingly they took him at *Bath*, juſt as he was mounting on Horſeback, at the Door of an Inn, from whence they brought him up to *London*, and he was directly committed to the *Tower*.

As ſoon as the News of this Affair reached the Duke's Ears, he became very much enraged at ſuch unexpected Treatment to a Perſon of his Rank and Station, that he inſtantly flew to C——t, and made an entire Reſignation of all his Places and Employments, cauſing likewiſe all the Furniture that belonged to himſelf and his Servants as Maſter of the Horſe, to be carried in hired Carts to *St. J——s*'s, and ſet down in one of the

C——t-

C——t-Yards; neither could he refrain from uttering many virulent Expreſſions in the R—y—l P—ſ—ce, againſt the *** himſelf, for having forfeited his Word, and againſt the M——y, for being the Adviſers of his Son-in-law's Impriſonment; which gave him ſo great a Diſguſt, both to the ****, and his M———s, that he never appeared any more at C——t till his preſent Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, when his Grace was again ſworn of the Privy Council, on *June* 15, 1727, and had the Honour conferred on him of carrying the Orb a ſecond time, at his Majeſty's Coronation.

His Grace became latterly ſo enfeebled through Years and Weakneſs, that he did not much attend to Buſineſs, but ſpent moſt Part of his Time at his delightful Seat at *Petworth* in the County of *Suſſex*, where he departed this Life on *Friday* the 2d of *December*, 1748, in the 87th Year of his Age; and on *Monday* the 26th of *December* the Body of his Grace was carried from *Petworth* to *Salisbury*, the Burial-Place of his Anceſtors, in the following Manner: The Hearſe was drawn by ſix Horſes covered with black Velvet, and followed by three other Coaches and Six, in which were ſome of his Grace's Friends and Domeſtics, between which and the Hearſe went a Mourning State Coach and Six empty, and they were followed by a Chaiſe-Marine and Six, and by about ſixty Perſons

Perſons on Horſeback. The Funeral reached *Salisbury* about two o'Clock on *Wedneſday*, at the great Weſt Door of the Cathedral. The Proceſſion was formed in the following Manner: Firſt went twelve Perſons in black Cloaks, then four of his Grace's Footmen in Black, after them four Gentlemen in Black, then Mr. *Rhodes* his Grace's Apothecary, and Mr. *Guidot* his Sollicitor; next followed the Rev. Mr. *Barnard*, Fellow of *St. John*'s College, *Cambridge*, his Grace's domeſtic Chaplain; after him walked *Thomas Elder*, Eſq; his Grace's principal Steward, bearing a Ducal Crown, upon a Cuſhion of Crimſon Velvet, and adorned with Ducal Coronets, *&c.* and in the Middle of which was fixed a gilt Plate inſcribed with his Grace's Arms, Titles and Honours; after the Body was Sir *Charles Wyndham*, Bart. *Percy Wyndham Obrien*, Eſq; his Grace's Grandſons; and the Hon. Sir *Thomas Bootle*, Knt. Chancellor to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, one of his Grace's Executors. The Proceſſion was met at the Weſt Door of the Church by the Canons, Prebends and Choir, in their Formalities, the Organ accompanying the Voices in ſinging the Burial Service, while the Proceſſion walked in that Order to the South-Eaſt End of the Church, in which is the Dormitory of the Dukes of *Somerſet*; then the Choir ſung a full Anthem, and the Funeral Service was read by the Reverend

Dr.

Dr. *Wynne*. The whole was conducted with the greateſt Regularity, though it is ſuppoſed there were preſent near ten thouſand Perſons.

This Nobleman in his Youth either was not much addicted to the Paſſion of Love and Gallantry, or, being married ſo young, found ſufficient Satisfaction in the Poſſeſſion of his illuſtrious Ducheſs; though ſome, upon very ſmall Grounds, have taxed him with being concerned in low and promiſcuous Amours.

He was always poſſeſſed of a moſt princely Spirit, which ſome have attributed to his priding himſelf in being deſcended ſo many Ways from the Blood-Royal of our ancient *Engliſh* Kings; however that be, the Notion of his own Dignity kept him free from any of thoſe mean Actions, to which too many of our Nobility are addicted.—He was a firm Member of the Church of *England*, and though no Time-ſerver, he was a zealous Friend to his King and Country.—His Grace was ſometimes rather too hot and paſſionate in his Expreſſions, which created him many Enemies, as it did alſo to his illuſtrious Predeceſſor *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to King *Edward* VI.

He reliſhed few Diverſions except Horſe-racing, in which he is reported always to have won the Match, as the *French* King's do their Victories, by the Dint of Gold.—He was always impatient of miniſterial Commands,

mands, and openly diſdained thoſe Wretches, whom he had lately ſeen raiſed by mean Practices, to the higheſt Pinacles of Preferment in the Nation.

His Grace always deteſted Flattery, abhorred Corruption, and never gave his Intereſt but to Thoſe that he thought would be true and juſt in the Service of their Country.

He always delighted to live in Magnificence, Delicacy, and Splendor; conſtantly preſerving that Reſpect and Dignity which was due to his Rank; and, like a Man of Birth and Fortune, ever moved in a Sphere above the Vulgar, thereby maintaining that juſt Order and Regularity which proceeds from a Diſtinction of Perſons, without which a State could not look comely, nor Government ſubſiſt.—— His Houſe was always kept with that Grandeur and Decorum, as formerly was uſed by the *Engliſh* Kings and Men of Quality: Not as now-a-days, when very little Diſtinction appears between a King's Palace, and a private Gentleman's Houſe; and often the latter is conducted with more Regularity in Appearance.

His Grace's Entertainments were always noble and magnificent; and his Sideboard was as richly adorned with Plate, on ſuch Occaſions, as ſome foreign Altars; and, what is now almoſt out of Faſhion, all his Plate was of the fineſt Standard.

That he was charitably inclined, evidently appears, from the ſeveral Legacies, which he has bequeathed to that Purpoſe in his Laſt Will.

His Grace had Iſſue, that ſurvived to Maturity, by his firſt Lady (who died on the 23d of *November* 1722) three Sons and four Daughters, *viz.*

Algernoon, Earl of *Hertford*, and now Duke of *Somerſet*, who was born *November* 11, 1684, and is now Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of *Wiltſhire*, General of Horſe, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue, and Governor of the Iſland of *Guernſey* and *Tinmouth* Caſtle.

Lord *Percy*, born *June* 3, 1686, Member of Parliament for *Cockermouth* in *Cumberland*, who died of the Small-Pox the 4th of *July* 1721, unmarried.

Lord *Charles*, born *Anno* 1698, died the 4th of *January* 1711, unmarried.

Lady *Elizabeth*, married to the Rt. Hon. *Henry Obrian*, Earl of *Thomond*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Viſcount *Tadcaſter* in *England*, and died without Iſſue.

Lady *Catherine*, married *July* 21, 1708, to Sir *William Windham* aforeſaid, and died in *April* 1713.

Lady *Anne*, married to *Peregrine*, Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Son and Heir of *Peregrine Oſborn*, Duke of *Leeds*.

Lady

Lady *Frances*, who died unmarried *May* 10, 1720.

His Grace, on the 4th of *February*, 1725-6, marrying to his ſecond Wife, the Lady *Charlotte Finch*, ſecond Daughter to *Daniel Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea* and *Nottingham*, by her had two Daughters; the Lady *Frances*, born *July* 8, 1728; and the Lady *Charlotte*, born the 21ſt of *September*, 1730, to both of whom he has bequeathed very large Fortunes.

Lady Frances married 3 Sept.r 1750 to
the Marquis of Granby.
Lady Charlotte married 6 Oct.r 1750 to
Lord Guernsey eldest son to the Earl of Aylesford

FINIS.

Lady Turner, who died unmarried May
16, 1720.

His Grace, on the 4th of February 1725-6, marrying to his second Wife, the Lady Charlotte Finch, second Daughter to Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, by her had two Daughters: the Lady Anne, born July 8, 1728; and the Lady Charlotte, born the 21st of September, 1730, to both of whom he has bequeathed very large Fortunes.

F I N I S.